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## FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



A MODEL STUDY OF CHANGES IN WIND WITH ALTITUDE  
IN A PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER

By

N. Godev, D. Iordanov



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## ABSTRACT

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 (U) This paper presents a solution from which the majority of the known solutions are derived as partial cases. These equations and models are used in studying the time-wise changes in wind with height in the planetary boundary layer. Here  $K(z)$  is the kinematic coefficient of turbulent exchange along the  $z$  axis and  $f$  is the Coriolis force. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.

**GEOPHYSICS**  
*The Physics of the Atmosphere*

## A MODEL STUDY OF CHANGES IN WIND WITH ALTITUDE IN A PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER

N. Godev, D. Iordanov

*(Presented by Academician L. Krystanov on 25 May 1967)*

The study of the time-steady variation in wind with altitude in the planetary boundary layer is associated with the solution of the following system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + iv &= iv_g \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - lu &= -lu_g \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where  $u, v, u_g, v_g$  are the components of the wind and of the geostrophic wind, respectively, along the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes,  $K(z)$  is the kinematic coefficient of turbulent exchange along the  $z$ -axis and  $l$  is the Coriolis parameter.

The following are the boundary conditions at which System (1) is solved:

$$\begin{aligned} u = v = 0 &\text{ when } z = z_0 \\ u; v &\text{ limited as } z \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $z_0$  is the roughness factor assumed to be constant.

From (1) we easily obtain:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} K(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - l u M = - l u M_g \quad (3)$$

while from (2)

$$M = 0 \text{ when } z = z_0 \text{ and } M \text{ limited as } z \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4)$$

where  $M = u + iv; M_g = u_g + iv_g$ .

A number of the works examined in the exhaustive review of Reference [1] yield the solution for Eq. (3) for various models of  $K(z)$ . An attempt is made in the present paper to provide a solution from which a large number of the known solutions will be derived as special cases. With this purpose in mind we will seek out solutions to Eq. (3) for the following model of  $K(z)$ :

$$K(z) = \begin{cases} K_1 z^\alpha & \text{when } z \leq k \\ K_2 z^\beta \text{ or } K_3 z^\gamma & \text{when } z \geq k \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

for the boundary conditions of (4) and the condition when  $z = h$ :

$$\begin{aligned} M(z)|_{z=h-0} &= M(z)|_{z=h+0} \\ K(z) \frac{dM}{dz}|_{z=h-0} &= K(z) \frac{dM}{dz}|_{z=h+0} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Solution (3) for Conditions (4), (5) and (6) is given by the expression

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - x \frac{\frac{1-p}{2} (b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1) H_p^{(2)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right] - (a_3 a_2 - a_1 a_4) H_p^{(1)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]}{(a_1 a_3 - a_3 a_2) \mu_1(z_0) - (b_1 a_1 - b_2 a_2) a_1(z_0)} \right\} \quad (7)$$

when  $z_0 \leq z \leq h$

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - x \frac{\frac{1-p}{2} (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) H_p^{(2)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_2 x^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]}{(a_1 a_3 - a_3 a_2) \delta_1(z_0) - (b_1 a_1 - b_2 a_2) a_1(z_0)} \right\} \text{ when } z \geq h \quad (8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_p^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_1 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_p^{(1)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_2 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_{p-1}^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_2 &= h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_{p-1}^{(1)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_1(z_0) &= z_0^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_p^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & b_1(z_0) &= z_0^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_p^{(1)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; \\ a_3 &= x_h^{\frac{1-p}{2}} H_p^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]; & a_4 &= \frac{dx}{dz} \Big|_{z=h} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1-q}{2} - \frac{(2-q)x}{2} \right] \right\}; \\ \frac{x_h^{\frac{1-p}{2}}}{4\sqrt{-i}} H_p^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right] &+ \frac{x_h^{\frac{1-p}{2}}}{b} H_{p-1}^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{(2-q)b} \delta_2 x_h^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right] & & \\ r = \frac{1-p}{2-p}; \quad \delta_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{K_1}}; \quad \mu = \frac{1-q}{2-q}; \quad \delta_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{K_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

in the case  $K(z) = K_0 z^q$ :  $a = q$ ;  $x = z$ ;  $b = 1$ ;  $x_h = h$

in the case  $K(z) = K_0 z^{\mu}$ :  $a = 2$ ;  $q = 3$ ;  $x = t^{\mu}$ ;  $x_h = t^{\mu}$ .

It is not difficult from Expressions (7) and (8) to derive certain of the known solutions. For example, from (7), for the condition  $h \rightarrow \infty$ , we obtain the solution

$$M(z) = M_0 \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{z}{z_0} \right)^{\frac{1-p}{2}} \frac{\frac{1-p}{2} H_p^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]}{H_{p-1}^{(3)} \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{-i}}{2-p} \delta_1 z_0^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \right]} \right\}, \quad (9)$$

which was considered in the work by Köhler [2]. From Eq. (9) when  $p = 1$  we obtain the Blinov-Kibel' [3] solution and when  $p = 0$  we obtain the Ekman [sic] spiral. When  $\frac{1-p}{2-p} = r + \frac{1}{2}$  ( $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) we obtain

the solution considered by Takev [4]. When  $p = 2$  we obtain the solution considered by Takaya [5]. From Eq. (8) when  $h = z$ , we can obtain: Expression (9) corresponding to the power model of  $K(z)$  for  $a=q; x=z; b=1$  or a known solution [6, 7] for a single-layer exponential model of  $K(z)$ . From (7) and (8) we can derive known two-layer models. Thus, for example, when  $p=1; a=q=0; b_1=1, x=z, K_1=k_1h$  we obtain the Shvets and Yudin [8] model. When  $p=p; a=q=0; x=z; b=1$  and  $K_1=K_1h^p$  we obtain the Berlyand [9] model. When  $p=0; a=q=0; x=z; b=1$  we obtain the Ariyel [10] model. When  $p=p; K_1=\frac{h_1}{h}; K_2=\frac{h_2}{h}; b=-\frac{s}{h}; a=2; q=3$  we obtain the model developed by Klyuchnikova, Laykhtman and Tseytin [11].

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